DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 156 409 RC 010 611

AUTHOR Voth, Donald E., Comp.; And Others
TITLE Citizen Participation in Rural Development: A Selected Bibliography. Supplement 1 to SRDC Bibliography Series #6.
INSTITUTION Southern Rural Development Center, State College, Miss.
SPONS AGENCY Rural Development Service (DOA), Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE Apr 78
NOTE 37p.
AVAILABLE FROM Southern Rural Development Center, Box 5406, Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762 ($2.00)

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.83 HC-$2.06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Annotated Bibliographies; Bibliographies; *Citizen Participation; *Community Development; Guides; Health; Land Use; *Methods; Planning; *Political Issues; Revenue Sharing; *Rural Development; State Government; Technology; Transportation; Urban Renewal; Water Resources

ABSTRACT

Fully annotated, this selected bibliography of materials on citizen participation in rural development is drawn from a large bibliography also published by the Southern Rural Development Center. Representing a severe distillation of extant materials on citizen participation, this bibliography of some 60 entries (most from the late 60's and 70's) is divided into subject matter areas. After a general section which includes materials which could not be classified unambiguously, there are sections on citizen participation in: techniques and technology, state government and state planning, general revenue sharing, community development block grant program, land use planning, planning, transportation planning, health care, urban renewal, poverty program and citizen participation of the poor, model cities, public lands issues, and water resources issues. The document also provides a brief guide for users, recommending specific documents for those primarily interested in research results on efficacy of citizen participation and effectiveness of techniques, techniques of citizen participation, and basic political issues in citizen involvement. There is also a page-long list of bibliographies relevant to citizen participation. (RS)

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Citizen Participation in Rural Development: A Selected Bibliography

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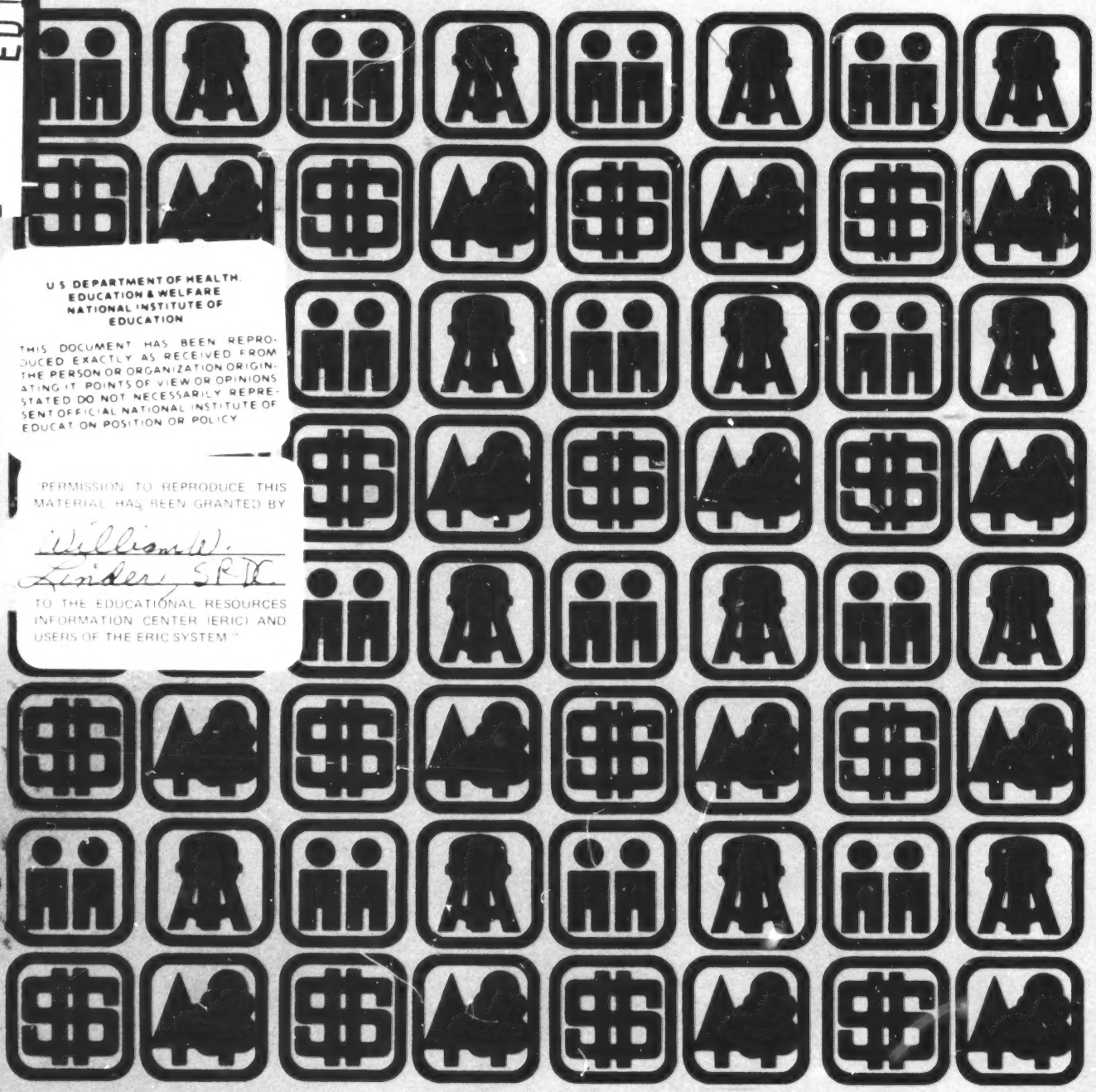

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Supplement 1 to SRDC
Bibliography Series No. 6

Southern Rural Development Center

Foreword

This bibliography represents the results of extensive research by the SRDC Functional Network on Citizen Participation in Rural Development. Headed by Donald E. Voth and William S. Bonner of the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, the network has been in operation since the fall of 1975, examining available research literature for a comprehensive overview of this topic.

The Functional Network developed by the SRDC brings regional participation to the task of developing a base of knowledge for rural development programs and activities. Citizen Participation is a sub-area of the four major areas of rural development identified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture: Community Services and Facilities, People Building, Economic Improvement, and Environmental Improvement. A Network focuses its attention on a limited area in order to produce practical results and recommendations.

Messrs. Voth and Bonner serve as the SRDC Center Associates in charge of the Network. Its members represent many organizations and institutions across the South. These professionals and educators contribute a diversity of points of view.

Eight other Functional Networks have been formed in this effort to inventory the current state of knowledge in high-priority areas of rural development. Organized by the SRDC and funded through CSRS, the bibliographies they have prepared are being published by the SRDC as the first of a series of publications--information sheets, research reports, professional information documents. In addition, Network members will participate in workshops to disseminate and interpret their information to rural development practitioners in the region.

The Southern Rural Development Center, one of four such centers in the nation, focuses on specific rural development problems of the region. It serves the thirteen southern states and Puerto Rico by developing knowledge essential to rural development and by providing technical consultation where needed.

The SRDC is jointly sponsored by Mississippi State University and Alcorn State University. Its clientele is the Research and Extension staffs of the 27 land-grant institutions with rural development or community resource development responsibilities.

William W. Linder

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This bibliography is the product of an SRDC Functional Network with chairmanship at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. A contractual agreement between the SRDC, the University of Arkansas and the Cooperative State Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture provided for this participation and cooperation.

This is one of a series of bibliographies prepared by research Functional Networks for the Southern Rural Development Center, Mississippi State, Mississippi.

Supplement 1 to SRDC Bibliography Series # 6

$2.00

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Introduction to the Bibliography

The Functional Network on Citizen Participation in Rural Development of the Southern Rural Development Center at Mississippi State University has prepared a large, partially annotated bibliography on citizen participation as part of its effort to provide a "state of the arts" assessment of this area. This large bibliography, also published by the Southern Rural Development Center, has nearly 500 pages and about 2200 citations. Such a large bibliography is obviously frustrating to many potential users. Consequently, this much smaller selected bibliography has also been prepared.

All entries in this bibliography are annotated. Some entries, however, involve numerous articles, as in books of readings or special issues of journals dedicated to citizen participation. The bibliography is divided into subject matter areas as is indicated in the table of contents. However, because many of the individual entries include numerous articles or cover a wide range of citizen participation topics, there is a large "general" section which includes all of the materials which could not be classified unambiguously. The user should scrutinize this section carefully for all subject matter materials.

While this bibliography is still quite long, it represents a severe distillation of the extant materials on citizen participation. Such a process of distillation involves decisions which to some may seem arbitrary and even capricious. For those concerned about what may have been excluded we recommend using the larger bibliography.

A brief guide for users with different objectives is in order:

1. For those primarily interested in research results on the efficacy of citizen participation and in which techniques are the most effective, the items by Spiegel, 1971 (pages 10-11); Yin et al. (page 12); Yin and Yates (pages 12-13); Cole (page 23); Austin (page 22); Dale Marshall (pages 24-25); and Mogulof (pages 6-7) are recommended. These writers deal primarily with citizen participation in urban and poverty oriented programs. It is almost exclusively in this environment where empirical research of this kind has been done. For those interested in looking only at a few items, Spiegel is recommended as a brief treatment, Dale Marshall for a treatment of intermediate length, and Yin, et al., and Cole for more extensive treatments. The latter two include both overviews of research and empirical research of their own.

2. For those primarily interested in the techniques of citizen participation the following items will be most useful: Yin et al. (page 12); Clark (page 13); Lind (page 5); Heberlein (pages 5-6); Princeton Research Center (pages 13-14); Rosener (page 14); U. S. Department of Transportation (page 19); Hendee, et al. (page 26); Lake (page 26); Patricia Marshall (page 16); Royer (pages 26-27); U. S. Department of Agriculture (page 28); Bishop, 1970 (page 27); and Bishop, 1975 (pages 27-28). The selection strongly reflects the fact that persons and agencies concerned with public lands, water, and with transportation decision-making have given the most attention to the development of the techniques of public involvement or citizen participation. This list is still very long. For those who are still intimidated we recommend Heberlein and/or Lind for relatively brief treatments and U. S. Department of Transportation, Lake, or Patricia Marshall for more extended treatments.

3. For those primarily interested in the basic political issues involved in citizen involvement the selection is more difficult to make. However, the following are particularly useful: the three special issues of the Public Administration Review (pages 8-9); O'Brien (page 7); Pateman (pages 7-8); Spiegel, 1968 (pages 10-11); Yin, et al. (page 12); the two items by Scoville and Noad (pages 14-15); Aleshire (page 17); the two by Cole (page 23), and, perhaps, Pierce and Doerksen (page 28). There is no good way to reduce these to a smaller number without biasing the selection.

Yin, et al. (page 12) is recommended in all three sections. It is obviously not one to overlook.

Bibliographies

Booher, David E., Citizen Participation in Planning: Selected Interdisciplinary Bibliography. Exchange Bibliography No. 718, Council of Planning Librarians, Monticello, Illinois, 1975.

Halchanski, J. C., Citizen Participation in Planning: A Comprehensive Bibliography. Department of Urban Regional Planning, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, 1974.

Ledyard, Julia, Citizen Participation in Planning: A Bibliography. Exchange Bibliography No. 76, Council of Planning Librarians, Monticello, Illinois, 1969.

Parkum, Virginia C., Citizen Participation: A Bibliography of Theory and Practice with Special Emphasis on Comprehensive Health Planning. Division of Behavioral Science, Pennsylvania Department of Health, Harrisburg, 1973.

Pierce, Milo C., Participation in Decision Making: A Selected Bibliography. Exchange Bibliography No. 258, Council of Planning Librarians, Monticello, Illinois, 1972.

Pike, Mary L., Citizen Participation in Community Development: A Selected Bibliography. National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials. Washington, D.C., 1975.

Polchow, Alfred, et al., Methodology and Effectiveness of Administrative Public Involvement: Abstracts and Bibliography. Department of Forestry and Outdoor Recreation, Utah State University, Logan, Utah, 1975.

Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc. (SSIE), CN02C, Citizen Participation. SSIE, Room 300, 1730 M. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Stinson, Arthur, Citizen Action: An Annotated Bibliography of Canadian Case Studies. Community Planning Association, 425 Gloucester Street, Ottawa, Canada, 1975.

United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. Citizen and Business Participation in Urban Affairs: A Bibliography. Washington, D.C., 1970.

Yukubousky, Richard, Citizen Participation in Transportation Planning—A Selected Bibliography. New York: New York State Department of Transportation, 1973.

General Materials

Burke, Edmund M., "Citizen Participation Strategies," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, Vol. 34 (Sept., 1968), pp. 287-294.

Analysis of citizen participation reveals the existence of contradictory values. On the one hand, the emphasis upon citizen involvement in decision-making and community control is consistent with democratic values. On the other hand, the demand for expertise in decision-making is frequently seen as incompatable with the demand for citizen involvement. Burke suggests that this contradiction can be at least partially resolved by focusing upon the specific strategies available for citizen involvement and considering what they can and what they cannot accomplish. He discusses five different strategies: education-therapy, behavioral change, staff supplement, cooperation, and community power.

Connor, Desmond, Citizens Participate: An Action Guide for Public Issues. Development Press, Oakville, Ontario, 1974.

This small pamphlet presents a comprehensive discussion of citizen involvement in decision-making. The discussion is in general terms, and consequently is applicable to participation in local community decision-making, in industry, in various types of planning, and in agency settings. The basic philosophy of citizen participation, the different methods of citizen participation, as well as the benefits to be derived from citizen involvement are all discussed. There is also a substantial amount of practical information, such as time schedules for the different phases of a citizen involvement effort. The last half of the book presents a typical citizen participation effort through its various phases with the perspective of a citizen group and the perspective of a government agency discussed on alternate sides of the page.

Constructive Citizen Participation, Quarterly Publication of Development Press, Oakville, Ontario.

Devoted entirely to citizen participation and citizen participation efforts, this small periodical presents commentary on citizen participation meetings, etc. Its material is taken primarily from Canada and from the experiences of Desmond Connor and others associated with Development Press. However, even most of this will be of general interest to those concerned with citizen participation issues. The subscription price at the time this bibliography was prepared was $4.00 per year for students and volunteer leaders and $12.00 per year for organizations.

Dodge, William R., Jr., Public Involvement in Local Government in the 1970's. International City Management Association, Management Information Service, Vol. 6 (No. 1, January 1974), entire issue.

This report discusses public involvement issues which confront city managers and city councils. Both traditional and more current techniques are discussed. Most of discussion involves current techniques, both formal and ad hoc. The ad hoc techniques discussed include committees, ombudsmen, citizen research and information offices, volunteer programs, and fund-raising efforts. Formal techniques discussed are groups organized by geographic areas, by program areas, the use of existing organizations, and groups that combine various different structures. Issues such as purpose, roles and responsibilities, membership, communications, training, technical assistance, and evaluation are discussed. The report concludes with a step-by-step approach for developing and analyzing a program of public involvement.

Hallman, Howard, Neighborhood Control of Public Programs: Case Studies of Community Corporations and Neighborhood Boards. Praeger Publishers, New York, 1970.

This is one of the most extensive studies of neighborhood boards and community corporations as devices for citizen control of public services. Hallman presents case studies, each of which is followed by comments. The book has a concluding chapter which attempts to generalize from the case studies. The author's criteria for evaluation are discussed, then the various conditions which lead to success or failure are discussed in detail. Hallman argues that "unity, know-how, and leadership" are the keys to successful community control. He also discusses the conditions for successful representativeness in neighborhood boards and community corporations.

Herbert, Adam W., "Local Alternatives for Citizen Participation," Challenge, Publication of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Special Issue on Citizen Participation, January, 1976.

A brief, one-page article succinctly discusses the justification for citizen participation, the alternative forms of citizen participation, and some eleven essential steps involved in the use of citizen advisory committees, which is one of the more popular forms of citizen participation. This special issue on citizen participation also contains other articles of interest.

Lind, Alden, "The Future of Citizen Involvement," The Futurist, December, 1975, pp. 316-328.

Confidence in American institutions has been declining. As if to further emphasize the decline of confidence in governmental and economic institutions, Lind presents research evidence which attributes personal anxiety and psychosomatic symptoms to lack of satisfaction with the political community. He then presents a detailed discussion of eighteen different ways to involve citizens in public policy and decision-making. Many of the techniques overlap with those presented by Rosener (page 14) and discussed in more detail in United States Department of Transportation (page 19) and in Lake (page 26).

May, Judith V., Citizen Participation: A Review of the Literature, Exchange Bibliography No. 210-211, Council of Planning Librarians, Monticello, Illinois (Also available from the Institute for Governmenta Affairs, University of California, Berkeley, 1971).

This review covers both political participation and administrative or sponsored citizen participation. May discusses the rates and effectiveness of participation, its objectives or functions, and its structural determinants. The discussion of rates and effectiveness focuses upon the effects of differential rates of participation upon the political system. She identified four objectives of participation: socialization, adaptation, integration, and goal attainment. The literature on formal organizations and the literature on the progressive movement are both discussed in the context of their impact upon participation. The literature review is followed by a 19-page appendix of generalizations about the factors which influence participation.

Mogulof, Melvin B., "Coalition to Adversary: Citizen Participation in Three Federal Programs," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, Vol. 35 (July, 1969), pp. 225-232.

This short, comprehensive article traces the history of citizen participation during the 1960's from the Ford Foundation, through the President's Juvenile Delinquency Demonstration Program, OEO's Community Action Program, and to HUD's Model Cities Program. Mogulof discusses the citizen participation features common to all of these programs and how they evolved within each of the programs. He also discusses the relationship between citizen participation in these programs and concurrent developments in the black community.

Mogulof, Melvin B., Citizen Participation: A Review and Commentary on Federal Policies and Practices. The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C., 1970.

The first of these two volumes discusses citizen participation from the point of view of the agencies responsible for it. It is divided into three parts. Part one deals with definitions and basic conceptual issues. Part two reviews citizen participation within specific federal agencies. Part three presents conclusions and policy recommendations. The second volume discusses citizen participation from the perspective of the local communities in which it occurs. Seven different agency settings are observed, all in the Far West. From this, numerous generalizations are made about what makes for successful citizen participation efforts of the 1960's. These conclusions have not been contradicted by more recent research.

O'Brien, David J., Neighborhood Organization and Interest-Group Processes. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1975.

The goal that O'Brien sets for himself is both a theoretical and empirical analysis of community organization among the residents of poor neighborhoods. He approaches this from the perspective of one who strongly supports such organization, but views many community organization efforts of the 1960's as, at best, only partial successes. The perspective that he adopts is that associated with economists treatment of public goods, and, from this perspective, he deals with the incentives that neighborhood residents have to join and to support organizations. He examines the various community organization approaches extant during the 1960's and 1970's and concludes that the public goods perspective can contribute to an understanding of their failures. There is a useful summary of "Principles of Interest-Group Organizations" on pages 175-177.

Pateman, Carole, Participation and Democratic Theory. Cambridge University Press, Oxford, 1970.

Pateman posits the existence of two major views of democracy. One of these is "representative democracy" and the other is "participatory democracy." She examines the intellectual origins of both and shows how participatory views of democracy have, as a whole, been rejected by political scientists and political theorists of the United States in favor of a democratic theory variously called elitism or pluralism. In this view the function of the democratic system is merely to serve as a mechanism for reflecting or representing citizen interests--it has no concern for the development or education of the citizenry. Furthermore, some who hold this view are actually critical of mass participation. A participatory view of democracy, on the other hand, places emphasis upon both the system as representing citizen interests as well as upon the

development of an informed citizenry--the educative functions of democracy. After her discussion of these positions Pateman examines participatory experiments in Yugoslavia and elsewhere to determine the feasibility of more participation in decision-making.

Public Administration Review, "Symposium on Alienation, Decentralization and Participation," Vol. 29 (January and February, 1969), pp. 2-64.

This special issue of Public Administration Review has important articles by Herbert Kaufman, "Administrative Decentralization and Political Power;" S. M. Miller and Martin Rein "Participation, Poverty, and Administration;" Michael P. Smith, "Self-Fulfillment in a Bureaucratic Society: A Commentary on the Thought of Gabriel Marcel;" Orion F. White, "The Dialectical Organization: An Alternative to Bureaucracy;" and William G. Scott, "Organization Government: The Prospects for a Truly Participative System." As is evident from the titles, the perspective is that of administration and management. The essay by Scott is particularly interesting in that he proposes very simple reforms such as structural separation of governmental powers and guarantees of due process as the primary requisites for participation in organizations. He is not optimistic about them being adopted.

Public Administration Review, "Citizen Action in Model Cities and CAP Programs: Case Studies and Evaluation," Vol. 32 (September, 1972), special issue, pp. 377-470.

This special issue of the Public Administration Review resulted from extensive research by the National Academy of Public Administration and the papers served as the focus of two conferences held in 1970. Contributors include John Strange, who also served as editor of the special issue, Sherry Arnstein, Erasmus H. Kloman, David M. Austin, Howard W. Hallman, Robert A. Aleshire, and Richard W. Boone. Arnstein's presentation is a description of the Philadelphia Model Cities program, first from the point of view of neighborhood residents and then from the point of view of city hall. Kloman then discusses these opposite perspectives. Austin presents preliminary results from a study of 20 Community Action Agencies relative to the extent and patterns of citizen participation. Hallman discusses, and advocates, federal financing for citizen participation. Aleshire discusses the costs and benefits of citizen participation, and identifies some of the justifications for it. He advocates a fundamental redesign of local political structure in order to make citizen participation work. Richard Boone, who was involved in the design of the War on Poverty,

reflects on citizen participation in the OEO legislation. Finally, John Strange discusses the impact that citizen participation has had and will continue to have upon public administration. He sees a far more complex administrative environment resulting from the citizen participation emphasis.

Public Administration Review, "Curriculum Essays on Citizens, Politics, and Administration in Urban Neighborhoods," Vol. 32 (October, 1972), Special Issue, pp. 565-738.

These essays resulted from a conference in 1970 which dealt with "Public Administration and Neighborhood Control." George Frederickson served as editor for the special issue. Henry J. Schmandt authored a comprehensive overview of municipal decentralization. He concludes that the trend of political decentralization may have waned, but that administrative decentralization may continue. James Cunningham writes on the historical background and present status of citizen participation in public affairs. David Hart discusses participatory democracy and various arguments for and against a genuinely participatory system. Adam Herbert discusses "Management Under Conditions of Decentralization and Citizen Participation," and identifies some of the key points of stress public administrators will encounter. Strange discusses citizen participation in the Community Action Program and Model Cities, Marilyn Gittell discusses citizen participation and decentralization in education, and Martin Rein discusses decentralization and citizen participation in social services. Lawrence Howard deals with citizen participation issues in the area of health services, and Richard Myren discusses criminal justice systems. All of the essays include extensive bibliographical references and, indeed, nearly all are written to provide a kind of "state of the arts" assessment.

Public Management, "Citizen Participation," Vol. 51 (No. 7, July, 1969), entire issue.

This issue is made up of five major articles dealing with citizen participation and a number of reviews and comments upon the first article. The first article, "Citizen Participation: A Call for Return to Community," was written by Robert C. Wood, formerly of HUD and, at the time the article was written, director of the MIT-Harvard Joint Center for Urban Studies. His article emphasizes that the citizen participation efforts of the 1960's, and the controversies surround them, need to be understood in the context of new developments in urban policy, community development, etc., on the one hand, and the trends in public administration on the other. They represent a conflict between management perspectives and political perspectives. There is a case study

of community control of a Washington D. C. school and another case study of Charlotte, N. C. Finally; there are statements by officials of OEO and HUD. The volumne represents the issues extant in the late 1960's, during the transition of citizen participation policy from OEO to Model Cities.

Selznick, Philip, TVA and the Grass Roots: A Study in the Sociology of Formal Organization. University of California Press, Berkeley, California, 1949.

Selznick's is a classic study of what is now called the environmental or the ecological perspective in management. He studied how a bureaucracy comes to terms with its environment. Selznick's study was the first detailed sociological analysis of the new form of administration emerging in TVA, as well as in the various agencies of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It was called "democratic administration" by David Lilienthal, and set the stage for other efforts at citizen involvement in the 1930's and 1960's. Selznick's concepts of "formal cooptation" and "informal cooptation," although not used frequently today in the sense that he used them, are still extremely fruitful concepts, and his conclusions about grass-roots involvement in TVA are still instructive. This book is a must for anyone interested in the broader bureaucratic and political questions involved in administrative citizen participation.

Spiegel, Hans B. C. (ed.), Citizen Participation in Urban Development: Vol. 1, Concepts and Issues, 1968; Vol. II, Cases and Programs, 1969. National Training Laboratories, Institute for applied Behavioral Science, Washington, D.C. Vol. III, Decentralization, National Training Laboratories, Learning Resources Corporation, Fairfax, Virginia, 1974.

These three volumes are a basic resource in the area of citizen involvement. They focus primarily upon citizen involvement of the poor and of minorities in urban settings, however, other contributions are also included. The authors of articles include virtually all persons of note in the area of citizen involvement during the 1960's and early 1970's--including such names as Edgar S. Cahn, Robert L. Crain, Ferne K. Kolodner, Peter Marris, Francis F. Piven, Martin Regin, Stephen C. Rose, Donald B. Rosenthal, Thomas D. Sherrard, James Q. Wilson, Louis A. Zurcher, James V. Cunningham, Marshall Kaplan, Roland Warren, George J. Washnis, Robert K. Yin, and many others, including, of course, Hans Spiegel himself. In a way the three volumes represent the history of urban policy during the 1960's, moving from citizen organization and involvement during the early part of the decade to a consideration of formal structural questions such as decentralization during the latter part of the decade.

Spiegel, Hans B. C., "Citizen Participation in Federal Programs: A Review," Journal of Voluntary Action Research, Monograph No. 1, 1971 (Also available in Roland S. Warren (ed.), Perspectiveness on the American Community, Rand McNally, Chicago, 1973, pp. 365-389).

This article reviews the history of citizen participation in federal programs in the United States and examines the citizen participation policy of several federal agencies. Then it attempts to summarize what has been learned about citizen participation during the recent period of increased opportunities for citizen involvement in federal programs. Finally Spiegel raises some questions which are as yet unanswered and speculates about the future of citizen participation policy.

Stewart, William H., Jr., Citizen Participation in Public Administration. Bureau of Public Administration, The University of Alabama, Birmingham, 1967.

The basic issues involved in citizen participation and in recent citizen participation programs by governmental agencies are discussed in this small book. Stewart discusses both the theory of citizen participation and the various motivations for citizen participation. He then deals with the various forms or techniques for citizen participation and presents the characteristics of effective citizen participation efforts. There also is a section dealing with the disadvantages of citizen participation in public administration. The major focus of the book is upon public administration and upon techniques that can be employed by public administrators to involve citizens.

Verba, Sidney and Norman H. Nie, Participation in America: Political Democracy and Social Equality. Harper and Row, New York, 1972.

This nation-wide, empirical study of citizen participation provides the most comprehensive treatment of political participation in America. The book is divided into three major sections: I. The Participation Input, which treats how much participation there is, what kind of activity this involves, and who engages in that activity; II. The Process of Politicization, which treats the mechanisms whereby persons become participants and whereby they determine the nature of their input and finally; III. The consequences of Participation, which treats the question of whose participation actually counts and in what ways it counts. The findings are too complex to attempt to summarize. One thing that is especially important is the suggestion that larger than average gains in political participation result from organizational participation on the part of persons of low socio-economic status.

This is, of course, an implicit justification of the community organization efforts among the poor of the 1960's.

Van Til, Jon and Sally Bould Van Til, "Citizen Participation in Social Policy: The End of the Cycle?" Social Problems, Vol. 17 (No. 3, Winter, 1970), pp. 313-323.

From a brief overview of citizen participation policy during the 1950's and 1960's the authors conclude that we may well have merely passed through a cycle of increased participation and community control, only to have returned rather quickly to a situation much like what existed before the experiments of the 1960's. They cite the movement from genuine policy-making authority granted to the Community Action Agencies to the return of final authority to City Hall in Model Cities as evidence of the de-emphasis upon actual citizen control.

Yin, Robert K., et al., Citizen Organizations: Increasing Client Control over Services. Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, 1973 (No. R-1196-HEW).

The purpose of this study was to determine what policy options were open to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare with respect to citizen participation in Department programs. The study focuses upon several clearly defined objectives of citizen participation: to devolve power to citizens, to reduce alienation, and to improve program effectiveness. The methodology is to analyze existing research studies and to do additional research on questions that had not been addressed by existing studies or for which the existing studies were ambiguous. The study concluded that the devolution of power to the citizens and, to a certain extent, the reduction of alienation had been achieved by citizen participation programs. Some programs were improved, but others were not. The results were reported to then secretary of HEW, Elliot Richardson, in January, 1973. The study includes extensive references and a short, selected annotated bibliography.

Yin, Robert K. and Douglas Yates, Street-Level Governments: Assessing Decentralization and Urban Services. Lexington Books, D. C. Heath & Co., Lexington, Mass., 1975 (The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California, Paper R-1527-MSF, October, 1974).

This is a comparative analysis of 215 case studies of different types of decentralization experiments. The different types and degrees of decentralization were evaluated in terms of their

effects--improvements in services, increases in client control, etc. The results are discussed first within specific functional areas (e.g. public safety, health, multi-service programs, education, etc.) and then in general terms. Citizen participation was a significant aspect of decentralization as treated in the study and thus receives considerable discussion. The study also presents extensive bibliographic materials on decentralization experiments.

Citizen Participation Techniques and Technology

Clark, Roger N., et al., An Introduction to CODINVOLVE: A System for Analyzing, Storing, and Retrieving Public Input to Resource Decisions. Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Portland, Oregon, 1974 (PNW-223).

The Codinvolve system for analyzing the content of citizen inputs to decision-making was developed to meet the demands of land managers who needed a tool to effectively use the citizen inputs obtained. Codinvolve is a method of content analysis which makes the processing of inputs from citizens as objective as possible. This article discusses Codinvolve's basic concepts and explains how it can be used.

Thomas A. Heberlein, Principles of Public Involvement. Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Staff Paper Series in Rural and Community Development, April, 1976.

Heberlein presents a short guide for public involvement programs. This paper is a slightly revised version of one prepared for the National Park Service, and the perspective is most appropriate for public involvement in situations similar to those of agencies like the National Park Service (Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Corps of Engineers, etc.). Nevertheless, the principles are general. The advantage of this presentation is that it can be used directly--it is brief but comprehensive. A (fictitious?) example is given which incorporates the principles and techniques discussed and there is a brief bibliography of items concerning public involvement in the management of publicly owned natural resources.

Princeton Research Center for Urban and Environmental Planning, Planning and Design Workbook for Community Participation. Research Center for Urban and Environmental Planning, Architecture Building, School of Architecture and Urban Planning, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, 1969.

This is a "how-to-do-it" guide for citizens and citizen groups who wish to become involved in urban and environmental planning. It has four parts, entitled consecutively: Planning and Design Aids, Community Activity Planning, Site Planning, and Dwelling Unit Design. Each part of the workbook has step by step instructions for using all of the material that is provided. The Workbook is no longer in print but can be obtained by requesting custom reproduction--however, the cost is high.

Rosener, Judy B., "A Cafeteria of Techniques and Critiques," Public Management, December, 1975, pp. 16-19.

A whole series of citizen participation techniques are presented in matrix format with very brief but pertinent comments about each technique. The matrix is useful as a check-list of techniques. The list of techniques and commentary about techniques is presented in much more elaborate form in U. S. Department of Transportation (page 19).

Citizen Participation In State Government and in State Planning

Scoville, Anthony and C. E. Adrian Noad, Citizen Participation in State Government: A Summary Report. The Citizen Participation Project, The Environmental Planning and Information Center, Montpelier, Vermont, 1973.

Scoville, Anthony and C. E. Adrian Noad, Citizen Participation in State Government: Public and Private Influence on State Land Use Planning in Vermont. The Citizen Participation Project, The Environmental Planning and Information Center, Montpelier, Vermont, 1973.

The Citizen Participation Project of the Environmental Planning Information Center tried to develop a proto-type citizen feedback system for use in environmental planning in Vermont. The project received a substantial amount of money to experiment with this system and evaluate it. These two reports summarize those efforts. The first is a brief summary report and the second is the project's final report. The primary basis for the citizen participation activities was Vermont's Act 250 state land use planning statute. The evaluation of citizen participation in environmental planning in Vermont conceptualized the process as a five dimensional communication process. Consequently, much of the research was directed at analyzing communication among

various actors in the decision-making process. Generally, innovative techniques for communication with the public were only partially successful, if they were successful at all. Both reports are available from National Technical Information Service (NTIS).

Citizen Participation in General Revenue Sharing

Brown, Linda, General Revenue Sharing and the States. League of Women Voters Education Fund, National Urban Coalition, Center for Community Change, Center for National Policy Review, 1975.

Citizen participation in the budget process of state revenue sharing programs is reviewed in this report. Programs were monitored by League of Women Voters members trained to use a survey instrument developed and pretested by the Harvard-MIT Joint Center for Urban Studies. The states were Michigan, Tennessee, Iowa, Massachusetts, California, and Texas, representing a wide geographical spread and varying economic, social, and political situations. A comprehensive analysis of results was made by the League's national education project staff. It was found that citizen participation in the budget process was minimal. Also, the reporting system was inadequate and information was unlikely to reach the people. General revenue sharing funds have been so deeply buried in the budget that decision makers themselves are unlikely to know how they are used. These decision makers are shown to have mixed feelings about the desirability and value of citizen participation. The report also contains some details about how revenue sharing funds were used in these states, the fiscal effects of general revenue sharing, attitudes about it, and its relationship to civil rights issues.

Carol M. Rose, Citizen Participation in Revenue Sharing: A Report From the South. Southern Governmental Monitoring Project, Southern Regional Council, 52 Fairlie St., N. W., Atlanta, Georgia, 30303, 1975.

The "New Federalism" of recent years was alleged to "return power to the people." Its first major accomplishment was the passage of General Revenue Sharing in 1972. This study examines the extent to which General Revenue Sharing in fact returned power to the people in the sense that it either enhanced or decreased citizen participation in local government decision-making. The conclusions are pessimistic. In fact, the study suggests that, by making it possible for local governmental officials to fund projects without tax increases or bond issues, it may have made

them less responsive to citizen wishes. The report details the specific impediments to citizen participation in General Revenue Sharing and makes a number of specific recommendations. The study is based upon data collected from 60 Southern Communities.

Citizen Participation in the Community Development Block Grant Program

Marshall, Patricia (ed.), Citizen Participation Certification for Community Development: A Reader on the citizen participation process. The National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (NAHRO), 2600 Virginia Ave., N. W., Washington, D.C., 20037, Feb., 1977.

This volume discusses citizen participation in the context of the Community Development Block Grant program. It includes a series of brief statements or essays on citizen participation by some of the more well-known scholars and practitioners concerned with citizen participation, it presents the citizen participation requirements of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, and it describes a series of the more popular techniques of citizen participation. The latter part is very similar to the more complete presentation in U. S. Dept. of Transportation (page 19). There is also an extensive list of organizations concerned with citizen participation issues.

Citizen Participation in Land Use Planning

Rosenbaum, Nelson, Citizen Involvement in Land Use Governance: Issues and Methods. The Urban Institute, Washington, D. C., 1976.

The origins and objectives of citizen involvement in public decision-making are examined in this book. This includes a brief historical overview of citizen participation in the American polity. Then the structure of citizen involvement programs and some basic policy and strategy questions are discussed. Finally, the author discusses the actual implementation of citizen involvement programs in the area of land use and land use decision-making. Rosenbaum proposes citizen involvement with three components: and he discusses these components in some detail. One of the advantages of this presentation is that it is concerned simultaneously with basic policy questions and with practical techniques. There is a selected bibliography.

Citizen Participation in Planning

Aleshire, Robert A., "Planning and Citizen Participation: Costs, Benefits and Approaches," The Urban Affairs Quarterly, June, 1970.

Two different models of citizen participation in planning are considered: citizen participation within a planning framework and planning within a citizen participation framework. The former is the most common. The latter, although it is consistent with American ideology, would require significant changes in political structure. The author's model of planning within a citizen participation framework builds upward from the local neighborhood or community, with small groups' planning products being aggregated at higher levels. Planning, then, proceeds from the bottom up. The author also advocates a national commitment to citizen participation, perhaps in the form of an ethical code for decision-making or a citizens bill of rights.

United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Comprehensive Planning Assistance in the Small Community. HUD-28-RT, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1969.

This is an evaluation of the federal government's Section 701 Urban Planning Assistance Program in communities of less than 50,000 in population size. 41 communities across the country were studied. The results as far as citizen participation is concerned were not optimistic. Some of the findings were that citizen involvement in the planning process was most notable by its absence, that consultants were used extensively to prepare plans and that, under these circumstances, significant citizen involvement seldom occurred. When it did it was directed at obtaining approval of consultant's recommendations more than at obtaining citizen views. Another finding was that the citizen views that were represented in 701 planning were primarily those of local elites. The poor and minorities were virtually never involved.

Citizen Participation in Transportation Planning

Highway Research Board, Citizen Participation and Community Values, Highway Research Record No. 380. Highway Research Board, Division of Engineering, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences-National Academy of Engineering, Washington, D.C., 1972.

This report has five papers dealing with citizen involvement in transportation planning. The first, by Richard Bouchard, emphasizes three requirements (a) genuine responsiveness of planners to citizen attitudes, (b) all possible mechanisms should be used to achieve this responsiveness, and (c) the decision-making process must provide for officials to respond to citizen views and preferences. The second paper is by Travis and Plog and it discusses various previous attempts at citizen involvement in transportation planning. Ki Suh Park discusses different steps involved in obtaining positive community participation. Gordon Fielding proposes the use of "value analysis" to structure citizen involvement. Finally, Manheim and Suhrbier propose a specific strategy for project planning, location and design which involves citizens and their preferences. As is true of Highway Research Board Special Report 142 (below), these papers, perhaps because of the bruises transportation planners have received recently, carry a tone of realism and practicality not evident in all of the literature on citizen participation.

Highway Research Board, Citizen Participation in Transportation Planning. Special Report 142, Highway Research Board, Division of Engineering, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences-National Academy of Engineering, Washington, D.C., 1973.

In response to increased demands for citizen involvement in transportation planning, the Highway Research Board gave special attention to this question. A 1971 day-long workshop is recorded in Highway Research Record No. 356, in 1972 additional material was published in Highway Research Record No. 380 (See above). This special report contains the proceedings of a conference in May of 1973 which attempted to develop a conceptual framework for including citizen participation in on-going transportation planning and to deal with specific planning and policy questions encountered in the process of citizen involvement in transportation planning. Attempts were made to include a broad range of views. Workshops were held on different questions, e.g. "What quantitative and qualitative benefits and disbenefits does citizen participation produce?", and the results of these workshops are included in the

report. Conference papers are included, and the last section includes a presentation and discussion of Boston Transportation Planning and Review, an 18-month study involving intensive citizen participation.

United States Department of Transportation, Effective Citizen Participation in Transportation Planning, Vol. I, Community Involvement Processes, and Vol. II, A Catalog of Techniques. Federal Highway Administration, Washington, D.C., 1976 (Report No. FHWA/SES-76-09, prepared by Arthur D. Little, Inc.)

This comprehensive two-volume document was based upon synthesis of citizen participation research in eleven different functional planning areas (e. g. Model Cities, Water Resources, etc.), and several case studies. It identifies and describes a total of 37 different citizen participation techniques, and describes how these different techniques relate to nineteen different steps in the planning process. Some of the techniques described are in use, others only exist in theory. Selected bibliographic references are included after the treatment of different techniques in Volume II. This together with Patricia Marshall (page 16) and Lake (page 26) is one of the most comprehensive treatments of citizen participation techniques available at the present time.

Citizen Participation in Health Care

Community Change, Inc., and Public Sector, Inc., A Study of Consumer Participation in the Administrative Processes in Various Levels of HSMSA's Service Projects. Final Report. Sausalito, California, June, 1972.

This study was done for the U. S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare (Contract HSM 110-71-135) in order to provide the basis for future policy regarding citizen participation in health programs. It analyses participation at the local project level, as

well as at various administrative levels. Eight different HEW programs were examined. The study provides extensive detail on how citizen participation is workingout, from the points of view of both providers and consumers, and develops guidelines for future citizen participation policy in the health field.

Danaceau, Paul, Consumer Participation in Health Care: How It's Working. National Technical Information Service, HRP-0002559, 5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, Va., 22161 (Prepared for the U. S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare by Human Services Institute for Children and Families, Inc., Arlington, Va.), 1975.

This study involved four case studies of consumer involvement in health care planning and health care delivery. The objectives of the study were to determine what the objectives of consumer participation were, how consumer representatives were selected, who was selected to represent consumers, what relationships were established between consumer representatives and health professionals, how extensively consumer representatives participated in decision making, and how both consumer representatives and health professionals assessed consumer participation. In general, the assessment was positive, although consumer representatives were more enthusiastic about their participation than were health professionals.

Parkum, Kurt H. and Virginia C. Parkum, Voluntary Participation in Health Planning, A Study of Health Consumer and Provider Participation in Comprehensive Health Planning in Selected Areas of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania Dept. of Health, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1973.

This paper reports on an analysis of a random sample of volunteer participants in three of the six health planning agencies operating in Pennsylvania at the time the study was done. One item of concern was the extent of consumer involvement in planning, since Pennsylvania guidelines required at least 51 percent of the advisory board members to be consumers. In fact, even 21 percent of the "consumers" had health related professions. The study also analyzed reasons for participation, the socio-economic characteristics of voluntary participants, and the history of their involvement.

Strauss, Marvin D., Consumer Participation in Health Planning. Department of Community Health Organization, Cincinnati University, Cincinnati, Ohio, m.d. (Available from Health Education Monographs, Charles B. Slack, Inc., Thorofare, New Jersey, 08086).

This item was published by the Society for Public Health Education, and it treats the most significant issues involved in citizen or consumer involvement in health planning. It is designed primarily for agency staff persons. There are articles on a broad range of issues relating to citizen involvement in health. A bibliography on consumer participation and health education is included.

Citizen Participation in Urban Renewal

Columbia Law Review, Citizen Participation in Urban Renewal, Vol. 66 (1966), pp. 485-607.

This long (120 page) article is the best source on citizen participation in Urban Renewal. The research for the article was funded by the Walter E. Meyer Research Institute of Law, and the research was done by Samuel Huntington and Larry Sager. The article discusses citizen participation legislation as well as how citizen participation actually worked in practice. Five case studies are included which illustrate the vagaries of citizen participation in Urban Renewal.

Citizen Participation in the Poverty Program, Citizen Participation of the Poor

Arnstein, Sherry, "Ladder of Citizen Participation," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, Vol. 35 (No. 4, 1969), pp. 216-224.

This is one of the most frequently quoted articles on citizen participation. In it Arnstein develops a typology of citizen participation, drawing from three federal programs: Urban Renewal, the antipoverty program, and Model Cities. She identifies eight rungs on the "ladder" of citizen participation, along a continuum from therapy and manipulation to genuine citizen control. Only toward the control end is citizen participation real, according to Arnstein. She illustrates the different rungs with specific types of citizen participation.

Austin, David, Community Representation in Community Action Programs in 20 cities. Florence Heller Graduate School, Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass., 1968 (mimeo). The report is summarized in Edgar S. Cahn and Barry A. Passett (eds.), Citizen Participation: Effecting Community Change. Praeger Publishers, New York, 1971, pp. 200-213.

This was a study of community action programs in 20 cities using structured interviews. It was found that patterns of participation differed substantially from city to city, so a typology of cities was developed with the following categories: small cities (50,000 to 250,000); large cities with small black populations; large cities with large black populations and mayor-council form of government; and large cities with large black populations and council-manager form of government. It was concluded that the maximum feasible participation requirements had had an impact upon all cities, but that local conditions and local forces were very important in how these requirements were met. Detailed findings are discussed, specifically dealing with those things which limit participation.

Cahn, Edgar S., and Barry A. Passett (eds.), Citizen Participation: Effecting Community Change. Praeger Publishers, New York, 1971 (Praeger Special Studies in U. S. Economic and Social Development).

This casebook on the experience of citizen participation in the 1960's is rich in theoretical insights, specific cases, and research findings. Articles and their authors include the following: "Eight Rungs on the Ladder of Citizen Participation," by Sherry R. Arnstein; "Which Citizens to Participate in What?" by Irving Lazar; "Health Care and Poor People," by Wendy Goepel Brooks; "Federal Standards and Regulations for Participation," by Daniel M. Fox; "Economic Development: The SWAPCA Cooperative," by Stanley Zimmerman; "Participation on the Block," by David Borden; "Community Representation in 20 Cities," by Brandeis University (David Austin); "Chambers of Commerce: Participation and the Establishment," by Ivan C. Elmer; "Participation in the Urban School System: A Washington Case," by Gain Saliterman; "Manpower--T. W. O. and the Blackstone Rangers," by Jerome Bernstein; "Model Cities--Dayton Plays the Game," by Ginger Rosenberg; and, finally, "Resident Participation in the

Mass Media," by Patricia A. Wood. There is also an overview prepared by Edgar S. and Jean Camper Cahn in which the functions of participation of the poor are discussed.

Cole, Richard L., Citizen Participation and the Urban Policy Process. Lexington Books, Lexington, Mass., 1974.

Cole, Richard L., "Consequences of Citizen Participation: An Examination of Participant Characteristics, Trust, and Satisfaction," Paper presented at the Southwestern Political Science Association Meetings, Dallas, Texas, 1974.

Both of these deal with similar questions and, apparently, nearly the same data base. The book is essentially Cole's doctoral dissertation at Purdue University. The paper presents many of the findings in a brief and succinct format. The book treats the theory and philosophy of administrative participation, from the point of view of a policy process model. Empirical data come from various different citizen participation programs in midwestern cities. Many aspects of citizen participation are examined, with findings that are too numerous to detail here.

Hallman, Howard W., "The Community Action Program--An Interpretive Analysis," in Warner Bloomberg and Henry J. Schmandt (eds.), Power, Poverty, and Urban Policy. Russell Sage Publishers, Beverly Hills, California, 1968, pp. 285-313.

This is a study of Community Action Programs in thirty-five communities by an author who has written extensively on citizen participation and neighborhood control. According to Hallman, about half of the CAP's he studied were oriented to changing individuals, about half to changing community institutions. Three, apparently, espoused outright confrontation. He concluded that sympathetic leadership in city hall was necessary for success, an observation made by many other researchers.

Jacobs, Bruce and James J. Vanecko, Community Action and Institutional Change. The CAP National Evaluation Project, Barss-Reitzel Associates, Cambridge, Mass., and the National Opinion Research Center, Chicago, Illinois, 1969-1970.

This was the most ambitious single evaluation research of OEO. The following reports were issued: Impact of Community Action Programs on Institutional Change: Assistance to Community Organization as a Successful Strategy, May, 1970; Community Organization and Urban Institutional Change, August, 1970; Reports From the 100-City Evaluation, June, 1970. Using the NORC permanent community sample, structured interviews were carried out in 100 cities. CAP directors and board members, political leaders, officials from local education systems, officials from private welfare organizations, and employers were interviewed. Within a randomly selected target area citizens were also interviewed in each of the 100 cities. The interviews focused upon the emphasis in the CAP agency programs and potential effects of these emphases upon local institutional structures and upon the welfare of the poor. In general, emphasis upon service delivery did not produce institutional change, whereas emphasis upon community organization did result in some institutional change, although perhaps at some cost in terms of employment and job opportunities. Some of the same results are also presented in Vanecko (page 25).

Kramer, Ralph M. Participation of the Poor: Comparative Community Case Studies in the War on Poverty. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1969.

Kramer reports on the study of five Bay Area CAP's during 1965-1967. The first part of the book presents four case studies and the second presents a comparative analysis and the results of this analysis. Numerous generalizations are reported, all based upon direct observation and systematic interviewing. Kramer reports that conflict was least when power was not concentrated in the community, when the community was relatively small, when there was voluntary control of the CAP, and when key community leadership supported the program.

Marshall, Dale Rogers, "Public Participation and the Politics of Poverty," in Peter Orleans and William Russell Ellis, Jr. (eds.), Race, Change and Urban Society, Vol. 5 of Urban Affairs Annual Reviews, Sage Publishers, Beverley Hills, California, 1971, pp. 451-482.

This short essay presents an excellent overview of participation, particularly of participation of the poor in urban areas. Marshall discusses the participation ideology historically, he discusses the origins of participation in the War on Poverty, and then he summarizes the consequences of this participation, looking at who participates, how they participate, and what has resulted

from their participation. He draws from an extremely wide range of research on the War on Poverty--and includes a moderately large bibliography. His own assessment of participation in the War on Poverty is essentially positive. This is one of relatively few articles that attempt to summarize the mass of research on citizen participation in the War on Poverty (see also Yin, et al., 1973, page . ., and Spiegel, 1973 page 11).

Vanecko, James J., Community Organization Efforts, Political and Institutional Change, and the Diffusion of Change Produced by Community Action Programs. National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, 1970.

This report is concerned with the 100 city CAP evaluation discussed above (Jacobs and Vanecko). It presents the conceptual background of OEO, the research design, the research results, and a summary. There is extensive discussion of the various correlations which were examined.

Citizen Participation in Model Cities

Booz, Allen Public Administration Services, Inc., Citizen Participation in the Model Cities Program. A Report for Public Distribution. Prepared for the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D. C., June 30, 1971.

This study presents a summary of research on citizen participation in Model Cities under contract with the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Surveys were carried out in 15 Model Cities programs in order ". . to develop an objective snapshot of citizen participation in the Model Cities program; to assess the effect of existing HUD citizen participation policy and practice; to analyze the impact of citizen participation on individuals, projects and programs, and institutions; and to provide operational guidance to HUD on citizen participation. ." The report basically recommended continuation of citizen participation policy in Model Cities.

Citizen Participation in Public Lands Issues

Davis, Lawrence S., et al., Citizens and Natural Resources: A Perspective on Public Involvement. Department of Forestry and Outdoor Recreation, Utah State University, Logan, Utah, 1975.

This is a popular booklet written for the concerned or involved citizen, designed to improve his or her effectiveness in public involvement activities. It is, in effect, an application of the findings brought together by Polchow, et al. (page 3) and Royer, et al. (below) for use by the citizen.

Hendee, John C., et al., Public Involvement and the Forest Service: Experience, Effectiveness and Suggested Directions. Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., 1973.

This study is based upon recent Forest Service experience in public involvement and offers recommendations to improve the effectiveness of public involvement programs. While the study advocates public involvement, it does not necessarily represent Forest Service policy. The study was performed by an eight-man team of social scientists and forest managers. Current procedures were investigated by collecting information from three forests and nine administrative regions. The study covers techniques, methods of analysis, and evaluation.

Lake, Robert M. (ed.) Forest Service Inform and Involve Handbook (draft). Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., 1977.

Designed to supplement Forest Service Manual 1626, Inform and Involve Program, this draft handbook is a basic "how to" resource for forest service personnel. It provides detailed information on the public involvement requirements which impinge upon U.S. Forest Service operations and detailed presentations of a wide range of appropriate techniques. It also relates specific techniques to specific objectives and situations in the decision-making and planning process of the Forest Service, both in prose and in matrix or chart form. Each of the fifty-seven techniques presented is discussed in terms of its specific objectives, its procedures, its costs, its advantages, and its disadvantages. Although the document is designed specifically for the Forest Service, planners of all kinds will find the thoroughness of detail useful.

Royer, Lawrence, et al., Public Involvement in Public Land Management: An Evaluation of Concepts, Methods, and Effectiveness. Department of Forestry and Outdoor Recreation, Utah State University, Logan, Utah, October, 1975.

This is the final report of a Utah Agricultural Experiment Station and National Science Foundation project. The bibliography

by Polchow, et al., is another product of this project. The publication includes several articles which discuss problems of public involvement, techniques of public involvement, and selected case studies. The introduction by Royer provides an overview of the literature on citizen participation, briefly discusses selected studies dealing with citizen involvement in land management, and finally presents a discussion of each of the major agencies involved in land management and their experience with public involvement (Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service.) There is also a very brief but useful article on techniques by Polchow.

United States Department of Agriculture, Guide to Public Involvement in Decision-Making, Forest Service, Washington, D. C., 1974.

This is a short popular guide to public involvement programs closely related to the study of Hendee, et al. (page 26). It has gone through numerous editions and represents the Forest Service approach to public involvement.

Citizen Participation in Water Resources Issues

Bishop, A. Bruce, Public Participation in Water Resources Planning. Institute of Water Resources, Alexandria, Virginia, 1970 (IWR Report No. 70-7, available from National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, Va., 22151).

This report and guidebook was prepared in response to increased demands for citizen involvement in Corps of Engineers planning and decision-making processes. The author had previously prepared a study on highway planning for the California Division of Highways, and the first four chapters reflect that work. The report describes the institutional and behavioral environment of planning, and discussed specific objectives of citizen participation in planning. A number of different techniques of public involvement are presented, and they are discussed in the context of the total planning process. There is a brief bibliography on citizen involvement in planning.

Bishop, A. Bruce, Structuring Communications Programs for Public Participation in Water Resources Planning. U. S. Army Engineer Institute for Water Resources, Kingman Building, Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060, May, 1975 (IWR Contract Report 75-2).

This report describes methods and techniques for communication between planners and citizens in the area of water resources decision-making. It discusses the dynamics of the planning process, the role of communication with the public in the planning process, and describes a number of different communications techniques, including both direct involvement techniques and the use of media. Finally, it discusses specific applications and examples of public involvement in water resources planning. It includes several flow charts which describe the role of citizen involvement in the planning process in specific situations.

Ortolano, Leonard, Water Resources Decision Making on the Basis of the Public Interest. U. S. Army Engineer Institute for Water Resources, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, 1975.

This report discusses alternative perspectives that are available to deal with the question of defining the public interest. In doing so, it argues for a consideration of other things than mere economic efficiency. However, there is no simple solution presented for the public interest question.

Pierce, John D., And Harvey R. Doerksen (eds.), Water Politics and Public Involvement. Ann Arbor Science Publishers, Inc., P.O. Box 1425, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1976.

This book presents a series of current articles and research reports concerning public involvement in water politics. The book has two sections, one dealing with analytical frameworks and one dealing with participation patterns and evaluation. Finally, there is a long annotated bibliography which includes many of the more important materials on public involvement in water politics.

Ragan, James F., Jr., Public Participation in Water Resources Planning: An Evaluation of the Programs of 15 corps of Engineers Districts. Institute of Water Resources, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, 1975 (IWR Report 75-6).

This is an evaluation of 15 selected Corps of Engineer field offices with respect to their public involvement techniques and strategies. It includes an analysis of the public participation of the Corps in 1973, but points out that this policy is not necessarily the same in 1975. Presumably it has improved. The study describes in some detail the "fishbowl planning" technique utilized by the Seattle District. This technique involves an open planning process with extensive two-way communication between the Corps and the various public constituencies. For those interested in techniques this section should be useful.

Ross, Peggy J., et al., Public Participation in Water Resources Planning and Decision-Making Through Information-Education Programs: A State-of-the-Arts Study. Water Resources Institute, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, 1974.

This study asserts that the most important key to public participation in water resources decision-making is provision of information to relevant "publics." The principal research aim was to assess the "state of the art" of public information and education programs. Included in the report are a critical review of available literature and the findings of a small scale study of the information/education programs of agencies involved in water resources management in Mississippi. The data illustrate that although efforts designed to accomplish information objectives have been substantial, agency success in involving publics in planning activities and in securing public support for proposed projects have not been commensurate with the effort expended (abstract quoted from Pierce and Doerksen, 1976.)

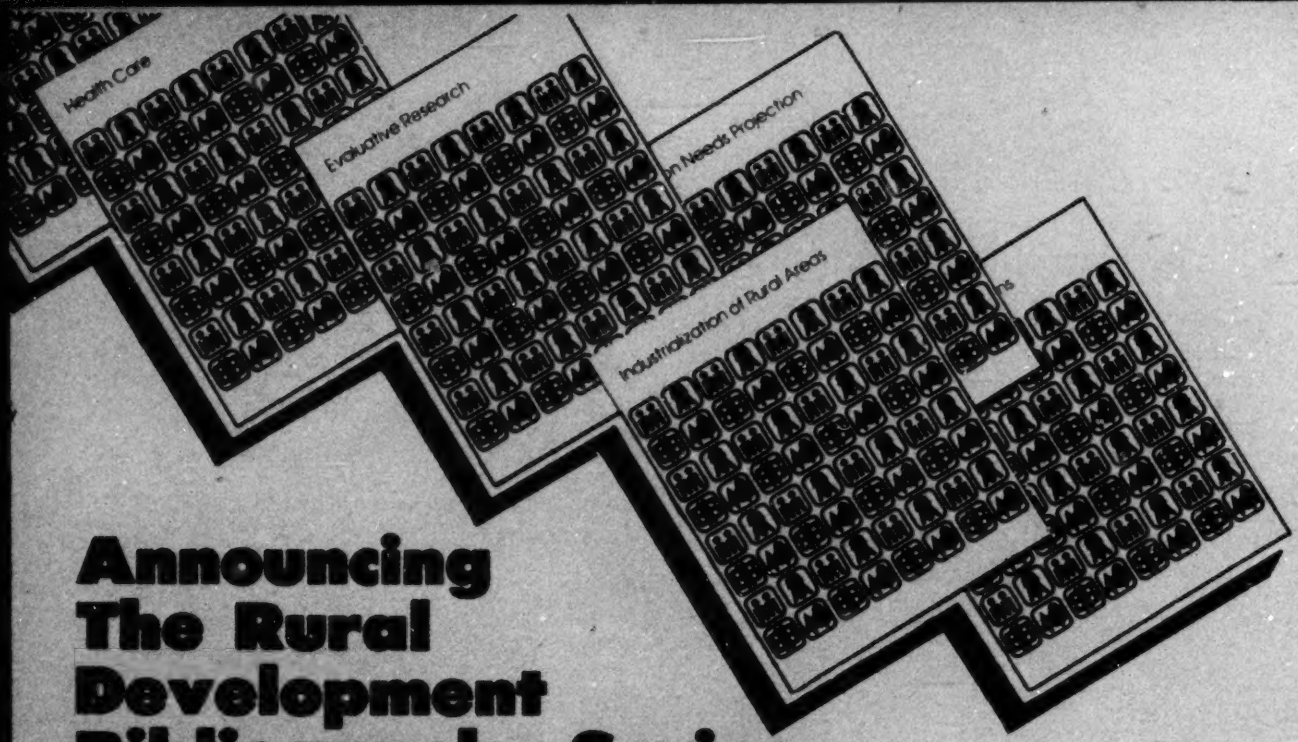
United States Army Corps of Engineers, Public Participation in Water Resources Planning. Office Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C., May 28, 1971 (EC 1165-2-100).

This publication presents regulations, guidelines, and instructions to promote broad public involvement in the Corps of Engineers planning process.

Warner, Katharine P., A State of the Arts Study of Public Participation in the Water Resources Planning Process. National Water Commission, Arlington, Virginia, 1971.

This report is a "state of the arts" review of public participation in governmental planning studies, with emphasis on water resources management. The research was supported by the National Water Commission with the objective of synthesizing useful information on what types of public involvement activities have recently taken place, how these have been evaluated by planning agency personnel, civic leaders, and environmental leaders, and what programs and institutional modifications might be suggested for future use. Conclusions and recommendations include the following: increased availability of water resources information, public involvement in development of evaluation criteria and directional guidance, increased resource commitment by agencies to participatory planning, agency staff training geared toward participation by the public, joint (with other agencies) participation efforts, general technical assistance to local governments and groups for solving water problems, availability of planning

funds to local and regional governments, compilation of a reviewable record of the public participation process, monetary support for participating publics, increased use of university resources, and further research on effective public participation (abstract quoted with permission from Pierce and Doerksen, 1976).



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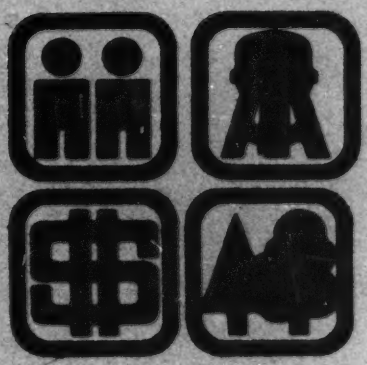

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